


TIN WARE, &C.

SAMUEL C. COOK informs his friends of the public generally, that he has on hand at his Shop nearly opposite the Post-Office, a very large and well-made assortment of TIN WARE, which he will sell at prices which cannot fail to please. He will also execute to order, with promptness, in a workman-like manner, and with the best materials, all kind of HOUSE SPOUTING, METALLIC PUMPING, HYDRANT WORK, &c. &c.

Geitysburg, March 12.




GETTYSBURG, Pa.

TIME subscriber announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the above well known **ROUTE**, in Gettysburg, which has been kept for a number of years by Mr. JOHN L. TATE, and is prepared to accommodate the public in the most satisfactory manner. His **TABLE** will always be covered with the best the markets can afford, and his **LIQUORS** good and pure; and he is well provided with active, attentive waiters. No pains will be spared to make those comfortable, who give him their patronage.

ICE DROVERS are also invited to enquire with him, as his Stabling is large and commodious. **PETER SHIPLEY.**

Gettysburg, Nov. 13.



W. CANFIELD, W. H. CANFIELD, & H. WERBOLD
CANFIELD, BRO., & CO.,
229 Baltimore Street, Corner of Charles

WHOLESALE Importers, Manufacturers, and Dealers in **WATCHES, Jewelry, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Silver and Plated Ware, Revolving Pistols, Rifles, Cutlery, &c.** have received from all parts of the world the largest and greatest variety of rich, rare and curious articles ever imported into this city, many of which are truly elegant. W

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small boxes, splendid fans, tortoise-shell and
ivory boxes, card cases, gold, tin, rubber, and
celluloid, solid silver mounted dressing cases, and
jewels, solid silver, ladies' companion and
an endless variety of articles, which can be
shown upon order, and offered at prices which cannot
fail to give entire satisfaction. All articles from
our establishment are guaranteed as represented,
or the money returned.

CANFIELD, BROS. & CO.,
Sign of the Golden Eagle, Baltimore.
April 24.

HYGEANA.
Brought Home to the Door of the Million.

A Wonderful discovery has been recent-
ly made by Dr. Curtis, of this city, in the
treatment of Consumption, Asthma, and
all diseases of the Lungs. We refer to "Dr. Cur-
tis' Hygeana, or Inhaling Hygean Vapor,
and Cherry Syrup." With this new method
Dr. C. has restored many afflicted ones to per-
fect health: as an evidence of which he has
numerable certificates. Speaking of
this remarkable physician remarks: "It is
indeed a discovery constantly breathing an agree-
able, healthy vapor, the medicinal propert-
ies of which are in direct contact with the whole
of the internal cavity of the lungs, and thus cures

children which influenced me so much. As a result of this, I was cured of my asthma, and I have been free of sale at the drug store, throughout the country. — *New York Letter*.

The Inhaler is worn on the breast underneath the clothing without the least inconvenience — the weight of the body being sufficient to evaporate the fluid.

Hundreds of cases of cure like the following are to be found, one of which I have enclosed me of the ASTHMA of 8 years standing.

Jas. F. Kesherry, P. M. of Duaneville, 1
I have cured of the ASTHMA of ten years standing by Dr. Curtis' Hygeia.

Margaret Estlin, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Paul of No. 5 Manhattan St., N. Y. has been cured of a severe case of Bronchitis by the Hygeia.

My sister has been cured of a distressing cough of several years standing, and decided that it was incurable by her Physicians. She was cured in one month by the Hygeia.

CURTIS & PERKINS & ROTH & PAUL, N.
149 Chambers street, N. Y., and by RUSSELL
& SCHOTT, No. 138 Market street, Philadel-
phia, who will sell by the dozen at the propo-
sition of the rates:— 4 Packages sent free by express
any part of the United States for \$10.
N. B.—Dr. Curtis' Pyrexia is the original
and only genuine article, all others are low
imitations or vile or injurious counterfeits.
Beware then as you would Poison.
For sale by W. S. FORNEY, druggist,
Gottschalg,
New York, Sept. 18.
TO CASH BUYERS.

Have now open a large stock of
GRAPES, &c.
 Embracing the new and leading styles
 in *Vines, Tapers, Brussels, Bayrings,*
Stair Carrels, Oil Cloths, &c., all of which
 will be sold at the lowest Cash prices,
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
 Sept. 11. ly



THE ADAMS SENTINEL

MONDAY, OCT. 29, 1885.

Thanksgiving Day.

By the Proclamation of the Governor, which will be found in a following column, it will be seen that he has appointed the 22d of November to be observed throughout this Commonwealth as a day of Thanksgiving and praise. The citizens of this great State now had greater reason to be thankful than at present, for the rich abundance which has crowned the labors of the husbandman, and the health which has pervaded all our borders. Maryland and Virginia will be on the 15th; Massachusetts on the 29th.

Painful Event.

On Saturday evening last, whilst a political meeting was going on at Emmetsburg, at which a number of persons from this place were present, a young man, EDWARD HALL, son of Dr. Hall, of this vicinity, was walking down the street, when he was met by another young man, of this place, named GEORGE MYERS, who was under the influence of liquor, we learn, and without any provocation further than a mere salutation, HALL was stabbed by MYERS with a large sheath dirk knife in the abdomen, and so dreadfully injured that but little hope is entertained of his surviving. He was still alive yesterday afternoon. MYERS was immediately arrested, and, after an examination, committed to prison at Frederick.

The Philadelphia Ledger thinks the result of the late election in this State will give a quietus to the mania for more new banks. Thirteen of the fifteen members from Philadelphia alone are pledged to vote against charters for any more banks. This will be no great disadvantage to the community, we apprehend, as there would appear to be enough of banking capital now to satisfy the wants of the people.

There are still some cases of fever at Norfolk and Portsmouth—the patients being returned refugees.

The Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Maryland, which has been in session at Washington City, called in a body upon the President, on Tuesday, to pay their respects to him. Mr. McCrory introduced his brethren with a few appropriate remarks, in which the President replied. Both parties were gratified, it is stated.

Mr. George King, youngest son of Robert King, Esq., of Mercersburg, was stabbed by an unknown hand, some fifty miles from Nevada City, California, about the time of the recent election in that State, and died immediately.

The farm of the late John Jacobs, near Waynesboro', containing about 140 acres, was sold a few days ago, at \$82.61 per acre—purchaser, Mr. David Jacobs.

The farm of Mr. John Shockey, in the same region, containing 238 acres, was sold at public sale to Mr. John Funk, at \$92 per acre—making the price \$21,436.

Assassination of a Banker. Arrest of the Murderer.—H. C. Adams was shot in his Banking House and Exchange office at Milwaukee, on the 16th inst., by a German named Fenier. It appears that Fenier had \$147 in the Germania Bank, which failed in that city last year, and that on the 16th he went to Adams' office and demanded of Mr. Papendiek (who had charge of the Germania when it failed) the amount due to him. Mr. Papendiek replied that the assets of the bank were no longer under his control, but offered the man \$25 on account. This was declined and the sum of \$50 demanded (the deposit being about \$150). Mr. Papendiek, not complying with this demand, Fenier drew a pistol and threatened to take his life if he did not pay the money.

Mr. Adams observing the action called to Mr. Joseph Colt, who chanced to be in the office, and asked him to go for a police officer. As Mr. Colt started to go, Fenier turned and threatened to shoot him if he stirred. At this moment Adams moved rapidly towards the door, when Fenier fired at him, and turning round fired a second time at Mr. George Papendiek. The first ball took effect, wounding Mr. Adams in the groin. The second missed Mr. Papendiek and struck the wall.

Immediately after firing these shots the man left Mr. Adams' office, walked directly up stairs into the police office, laid his pistol on the table, sat down on the bench, and waited quietly for the officers. He says he went to the bank armed with the idea of intimidating Mr. Papendiek, and that getting his money, as he had heard some other depositor did. Finding that his threats failed and that they were about to call assistance, he fired his pistol, first at Mr. Adams and then at Mr. Geo. Papendiek. He complained bitterly of the suffering which the wounding of his money by the bank has inflicted upon himself, his wife and children, and thought it was just to shoot the man who kept this money from him.

Mr. Adams has since died of his wound, and the prisoner has been committed for trial.

The Boston "Be" says a wedding took place a week or two since, in East Boston, between a couple of lovers who had not been living in contemplating the union. Everything passed off well until the following morning, when the bridegroom was brought to a realization of the rash act he had committed, by being arrested and placed under bonds of two thousand dollars, as a surety for his good behavior.

From Gen. Coss has purchased the premium prize of Green exhibited at the State Fair of Michigan, for \$1,000.

One Week Later from Europe.

The steamer Africa arrived on Wednesday, with Liverpool dates to the 13th inst.

But little has occurred at the seat of war beyond the fact that the Allies were threatening Perekop, and that their advances had been for a time checked by the Russians. French troops were being concentrated on the Danube, and Odessa was expected to be immediately bombarded by the allied fleet which was before its walls, consisting of 8 ships of the line and 27 steamers.

The detailed accounts show the Russian losses for the three weeks previous to the fall of Sebastopol to have been over 82,000 men, not counting the deaths from disease. The Russians are repairing Sebastopol with the greatest activity, enlarging the barracks and building batteries, &c.

On Tuesday last, HENRY A. PICKING, Esq., the Commissioner elect, was qualified and took his seat in the County Board. Although Mr. Picking holds adverse political views, and in consequence thereof we labored honestly for his worthy competitor, we have no hesitation in expressing the conviction that he will make a courteous, capable and efficient officer. The retiring member of the Board, Mr. MICHAEL, takes with him the favorable opinion and kind wishes of all who have had intercourse with him during the three years he has so creditably discharged his official duties.

The new Board organized by electing JAMES J. WILLS, Esq., President, and JACOB AUGHRIN, Esq., Clerk.

Some features of the new Legislature are worthy of notice. There is not a single old Senator re-elected—a result that has rarely before occurred within our recollection. Another remarkable fact is that the whole Eastern and Southern part of the State has not chosen one anti-Pierce Senator, while the North, heretofore reliably Democratic, has displaced two Pierce men and sent Republicans in their stead. In the House the same singular change is presented. Of the Eastern counties, where the old Whig strength used to be, but two counties have elected a solid anti-Pierce ticket—Dauphin and Lebanon; while Franklin, Adams, Lancaster, Chester and Delaware, decidedly Whig counties, and all the doubtful counties, have gone either partially or entirely Democratic. In the interior and North, the Democratic ranks are terribly riddled. Perry, Centre, Armstrong, Juniata, Mifflin, Tioga, Bradford, Susquehanna, Jefferson, Mercer, Venango and Potter, formerly good for an aggregate Democratic majority of 5,000, the Democratic tickets are defeated, and nearly 4,000 majority given to Nicholson.—*Repository* & *Whig*.

The U. S. mail was robbed of money to the amount of nearly \$10,000 at Marion, Iowa, on the night of the 11th inst. The mail bag was stolen from the stage coach, while standing for the night in front of the American Hotel. The bag was cut in two, its letters and packages torn, and the money taken. \$8,000 was found in one package. The robber was soon discovered, and the money recovered. He is in prison.

The first trial under the new Liquor law took place at Pittsburg last week. The defendant, Wm. Bennett, was found guilty on all three counts. On the rendition of the verdict, Bennett being absent, his bonds were declared to be forfeited, and a process was issued for his arrest.

Trinias was also going on, of several others, for a similar breach of the law.

The Washington House, the West Branch Hotel, with all the out-buildings attached, together with a warehouse, marble yard, and several other buildings, at Lock Haven, were totally consumed week before last. The loss is estimated at \$20,000. One gentleman, who rushed into the burning stable to rescue his horse, narrowly escaped burning to death.

During the storm of Friday week, a schooner was capsized in Chesapeake Bay, and all on board were supposed to have been drowned, as the schooner was found on Saturday, bottom up, and not a soul about the vessel.

Elizabeth Barker, who had been confined in the Huntington prison for some time, under sentence of death, for the murder of her sister, died a few days ago.

The U. S. Attorney General has declared that it is no departure from neutrality for the citizens of the United States to sell gunpowder, arms or other articles that are contraband of war, nor for the merchant ships of a neutral State to transport troops or military munitions for either belligerent. Such commerce he decides as perfectly lawful, subject only to the chances of a hostile capture by the vessels of either belligerent.

RATHER OLD FORTY-NINE.—The village of Bath, Steuben county, N. Y., must certainly be of the "Sleepy Hollow" class. The Albany (N. Y.) Knickerbocker says it is informed by an old resident, that the village actually contains two more people than it did during the revolution.

Heathendon.—There are five hundred millions more of heathens than of Christians in the world. For this mighty mass, it was recently stated at an anniversary in Berlin, only three hundred missionary societies exist, and only thirty-five missions have been formed to penetrate their wildernesses.

Resignation of a distinguished Army Officer.—Brig. Genl. Ethan A. Hitchcock, Colonel of the second regiment of infantry, having tendered the resignation of his commission in the army, it has the Staff says, been accepted by the President, to take effect on the 15th inst. General Hitchcock entered the service on July 17, 1817, as a third Lieutenant, and reached at length the highest rank known to the army, having been promoted to Major-General.

For gallant and distinguished services in the war of Mexico, he was promoted to Major-General, and received the rank of Major-General, and received the rank of Major-General.

THE RAILROAD! To the Public.

The time for discussing the advantages of a Railroad connecting Gettysburg with the great commercial marts, Baltimore and Philadelphia, is past. It is a "fixed fact" that every one would be peculiarly benefited in proportion to the amount of his property or the character of his business. No intelligent farmer, who looks at the subject in a common-sense point of view, and calculates the effect of a Railroad in enhancing the value of his land, and in affording increased facilities for reaching the markets with his produce, and bringing back in return, at a reduced rate, fertilizers for his soil, can reasonably hesitate or refuse to aid in building a Road. To you, farmers, are the great advantages of a Railroad to accrue. From you they must be required, by the subscription of more stock before the Road can be put under contract. Some farmers have done their duty nobly; but many who are deeply interested, have subscribed nothing. This is apparently the case here, and it now remains with you to say whether Adams County shall have a Railroad; and your lands be increased in value 10, 15 or 20 dollars per acre, or whether this final struggle shall be allowed to result in the inglorious failure, which have heretofore characterized our efforts.

The Board of Directors have, after much reflection, and consultation with adepts in the business of making Railroads, concluded that the only feasible plan, under present circumstances (and its feasibility depends upon a contingency which will be explained in what follows), is to grade and bridge the road, and prepare it for the superstructure, and then issue and sell Bonds to raise money to complete it. They have the assurance that, if the road is graded and bridged, the Bonds will sell for \$85 per \$100 cash, and many of them can be disposed of at their full value in the contract for the Iron. The Board have two propositions made them thus to grade and bridge the road: one for the direct route, which is over a very broken, undulating surface of country, for \$15,000, \$20,000 of which the Contractors propose to take in stock of the Company, and the balance, \$85,000, to be paid in money. The other, for the route via Oxford, which is one mile and seven-eighths longer, but over a more even and gently undulating surface, for \$100,000, \$20,000 of which the Contractors propose to take in stock, and the balance, \$80,000, in money.

By adopting the first route, the direct one, the difference in the cost of grading it would amount pay for the cost of the Iron required on the Oxford route, or the difference in the distance of the two routes.

The road would be more direct, but have more grades on it, the country being interspersed with numerous hills and valleys. The road would never be as substantial and economical as one over a more level country, because there would be deep cuts and high embankments, which are always requiring repair from the action of the weather; and the numerous curves would greatly retard the speed.

By adopting the Oxford route, the cost for the completion of the Road will not be increased—if anything, lessened; the grades and curves will not be so numerous; the repairs of the Road hereafter will not be so great; the Road itself will accommodate a larger portion of the County; and the portion of stock subscribed conditionally will be obtained for that route which would not be subscribed to the direct route. Besides, the Road will be on a direct route to York to Gettysburg, the Hanover Branch would be entirely useless—lost. For these and other reasons, the Board have concluded that the Oxford route is, under present circumstances, the only practicable route.

But there is a contingency—there must be, at least, \$15,000 more of stock subscribed in the County before the contract for grading and bridging can be absolutely closed, and release of the right of way must be obtained. In order to ascertain who will release the right of way, the proposed Contractors will endeavor to locate the road so as to enable the farmers over whose lands it may pass, to judge of the advantages and disadvantages of such location, and thus to regulate their action in releasing and subscribing stock. When a reasonable number of those who live along the line of the road release the right of way, (and it is hoped all will be thus liberal,) and 15 or 20,000 dollars more in stock has been raised, the grading and bridging of the road will be contracted for absolutely. And when this is done, the Board anticipate and have an assurance of the means of a speedy completion of the Road. All that is wanting now is a commencement of the work. This can and will be made as efficient an amount of stock is subscribed to make up the small deficit. An opportunity will now be given by the Board through agents, to every one in the County who has property, and is confidently hoped that no property holder in the County, who has his own pecuniary interests and the good of the people at heart, will decline taking stock in proportion to his means. The money will not be lost; the investments will be a good one to property holders. Several who have subscribed liberally, propose to double their subscriptions rather than see the project fail. How then can others, who have subscribed nothing or but a trifle, rest easy and see a public enterprise like this fail for the want of a few thousand dollars? This is the last effort that a disinterested Board will make; and, unless sustained liberally by the public, who are deeply interested and indeed the sole beneficiaries, they must abandon, as hopeless, the long-talked-of project of a Railroad in Adams County.

Look to your interests, farmers, and do not let this last effort, the most acceptable proposition, result in a failure and be rejected for the want of a little "material aid" from you; which what in the end would you amply—Progress is the sentiment of the day, and it becomes you all to sacrifice much of individual purposes, comfort and ease on the altar of the general good. And by so doing Adams County may again be said forth that sentiment, and rejoice in its prosperity. A Director.

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The Board of Directors have, after much reflection, and consultation with adepts in the business of making Railroads, concluded that the only feasible plan, under present circumstances (and its feasibility depends upon a contingency which will be explained in what follows), is to grade and bridge the road, and prepare it for the superstructure, and then issue and sell Bonds to raise money to complete it. They have the assurance that, if the road is graded and bridged, the Bonds will sell for \$85 per \$100 cash, and many of them can be disposed of at their full value in the contract for the Iron. The Board have two propositions made them thus to grade and bridge the road: one for the direct route, which is over a very broken, undulating surface of country, for \$15,000, \$20,000 of which the Contractors propose to take in stock of the Company, and the balance, \$85,000, to be paid in money. The other, for the route via Oxford, which is one mile and seven-eighths longer, but over a more even and gently undulating surface, for \$100,000, \$20,000 of which the Contractors propose to take in stock, and the balance, \$80,000, in money.

By adopting the first route, the direct one, the difference in the cost of grading it would amount pay for the cost of the Iron required on the Oxford route, or the difference in the distance of the two routes.

The road would be more direct, but have more grades on it, the country being interspersed with numerous hills and valleys. The road would never be as substantial and economical as one over a more level country, because there would be deep cuts and high embankments, which are always requiring repair from the action of the weather; and the numerous curves would greatly retard the speed.

By adopting the Oxford route, the cost for the completion of the Road will not be increased—if anything, lessened; the grades and curves will not be so numerous; the repairs of the Road hereafter will not be so great; the Road itself will accommodate a larger portion of the County; and the portion of stock subscribed conditionally will be obtained for that route which would not be subscribed to the direct route. Besides, the Road will be on a direct route to York to Gettysburg, the Hanover Branch would be entirely useless—lost. For these and other reasons, the Board have concluded that the Oxford route is, under present circumstances, the only practicable route.

But there is a contingency—there must be, at least, \$15,000 more of stock subscribed in the County before the contract for grading and bridging can be absolutely closed, and release of the right of way must be obtained. In order to ascertain who will release the right of way, the proposed Contractors will endeavor to locate the road so as to enable the farmers over whose lands it may pass, to judge of the advantages and disadvantages of such location, and thus to regulate their action in releasing and subscribing stock. When a reasonable number of those who live along the line of the road release the right of way, (and it is hoped all will be thus liberal,) and 15 or 20,000 dollars more in stock has been raised, the grading and bridging of the road will be contracted for absolutely. And when this is done, the Board anticipate and have an assurance of the means of a speedy completion of the Road. All that is wanting now is a commencement of the work. This can and will be made as efficient an amount of stock is subscribed to make up the small deficit. An opportunity will now be given by the Board through agents, to every one in the County who has property, and is confidently hoped that no property holder in the County, who has his own pecuniary interests and the good of the people at heart, will decline taking stock in proportion to his means. The money will not be lost; the investments will be a good one to property holders. Several who have subscribed liberally, propose to double their subscriptions rather than see the project fail. How then can others, who have subscribed nothing or but a trifle, rest easy and see a public enterprise like this fail for the want of a few thousand dollars? This is the last effort that a disinterested Board will make; and, unless sustained liberally by the public, who are deeply interested and indeed the sole beneficiaries, they must abandon, as hopeless, the long-talked-of project of a Railroad in Adams County.

Look to your interests, farmers, and do not let this last effort, the most acceptable proposition, result in a failure and be rejected for the want of a little "material aid" from you; which what in the end would you amply—Progress is the sentiment of the day, and it becomes you all to sacrifice much of individual purposes, comfort and ease on the altar of the general good. And by so doing Adams County may again be said forth that sentiment, and rejoice in its prosperity. A Director.

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Pennsylvania Legislature—Session '86.

The following is a list of the persons elected to the Senate and House of Representatives of this State. The names of the Democrats are in Roman, Americans and Whigs in Italics.

SENATE.

1. Philadelphia city—*Elk. Price, Wm. A. Crabbe.*
2. Philadelphia county—*N. B. Browne, Harlan Ingram, H. G. Pratt.*
3. Montgomery—*Thomas P. Knox.*
4. Chester and Delaware—*James J. Lewis.*
5. Berks—*John C. Evans.*
6. Bucks—*Jonathan Ely.*
7. Lancaster and Lebanon—*John W. Killinger, Jacob G. Shuman.*
8. Dauphin and Northumberland—*David Tugger.*
9. Northampton and Lehigh—*Joseph Laubach.*
10. Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne—*Jas. H. Walton.*
11. Adams and Franklin—*David McIninger.*
12. York—*W. H. Welsh.*
13. Cumberland and Perry—*Samuel Wherry.*
14. Centre, Lycoming, Clinton and Sullivan—*Andrew Gregg.*
15. Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon—*John Grosvenor, Jr.*
16. Luzerne, Montour and Columbia—*Charles R. Bucklew.*
17. Bradford, Susquehanna and Wyoming—*W. M. Platt.*
18. Tioga, Potter, McKean, Elk, Clearfield, Jefferson and Forest—*Henry Slaughter.*
19. Mercer, Venango and Warren—*Thomas Hoce.*
20. Erie and Crawford—*D. A. Finney.*
21. Butler, Beaver and Lawrence—*John Ferguson.*
22. Allegheny—*James R. McClintock.*
23. Westmoreland and Greene—*John Fleiken.*
24. Somerset, Bedford and Fulton—*Francis Jordan.*
25. Armstrong, Indiana and Clarion—*S. S. Janison.*
26. Juniata, Mifflin and Union—*James M. Sellers.*
27. Westmoreland and Fayette—*Wm. E. Frazer.*
28. Schuylkill—*C. M. Straub.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

- Adams—*Isaac Robinson.*
Allegheny—*James B. Fulton, Samuel Smith, L. B. Patterson, Christian Magee, James Salisbury.*
Armstrong, Clarion and Jefferson—*Durand Phelps, Philip Cloer, Michael K. Boyer.*
Beaver, Butler and Lawrence—*D. L. Imbrie, A. W. Crawford, R. B. McCombs.*
Bedford, Fulton and Cambria—*G. Nelson Smith, Jos. Bernard.*
Berks—*J. L. Geiz, Benj. Nunnemacher, Wm. Heins, Geo. Shenk.*
Blair and Huntingdon—*J. M. Giboney, J. L. Whitford.*
Bradford—*B. Laporte, Judson Hildcomb.*
Bucks—*J. M. Mengle, Alex. B. Johnson.*
John H. Lovett.
Carbon and Lehigh—*Thomas Craig, Jr., Joshua Froy.*
Centre—*Jacob Strubbe.*
Chester—*Andrew Buchanan, Robt. Irwin, Jos. Dowdell.*
Clearfield, McKean and Elk—*Seth A. Backus.*
Clinton, Lycoming and Potter—*Samuel Caldwell, John C. Magee.*
Columbia and Montour—*J. G. Montgomery.*
Crawford—*Leonard Reed, Jos. Brown.*
Cumberland—*James Anderson, William Harper.*
Dauphin—*David Munroe, Jno. Wright.*
Delaware—*G. D. Yanley.*
Erie—*Gilson J. Bull, Murray Whalton.*
Fayette and Westmoreland—*P. A. Johns, J. Fausold, Samuel Hill, Henry D. Foster.*
Franklin—*Jas. B. Orr, Jas. Boyd.*
Greene—*Rufus K. Campbell.*
Indiana—*R. B. Morehead.*
Lebanon—*W. A. Barry.*
Lancaster—*George G. Brush, Jesse Reinhold, Wm. Hamilton, P. W. Blumhacker, C. L. Hunsicker.*
Luzerne—*H. Wright, Henderson Gayard.*
Mercer, Venango and Warren—*S. P. McCallum, Daniel Lott, Samuel Kerr.*- 15. Mifflin—*John Parrell.*- 16. Monroe and Pike—*Abraham Elinger.*- 17. Montgomery—*Joshua Millegass, George Hamlet, A. B. Longaker.*- 18. Northampton—*John A. Innes, Jesse Pearson.*- 19. Northumberland—*S. H. Zimmerman.*- 20. Perry—*Kirk Haines.*- 21. Phila. city—*Aaron Coburn, Geo. Smith, E. J. Morris, Jacob Dock.*- 22. Phila. county—*Charles N. Leisinger, John McArthur, John Thompson, John Hancock, Townsend Yarsley, Chas. Cart, Frederick K. Walter, Samuel A. Hilde, John Roberts, Richardson L. Wright, Jas. Hunsicker.*- 23. Schuylkill—*Samuel Hilde, W. B. Lebo.*- 24. Somerset—*James Augustine.*- 25. Susquehanna, Sullivan and Wyoming—*John V. Smith, Thomas J. Ingham.*- 26. Tioga—*T. L. Indictin.*- 27. Union and Juniata—*Gen. W. Strouse.*- 28. Washington—*G. W. Miller, D. Riddle.*- 29. Wayne—*Nathaniel W. Vail.*- 30. York—*Isaac Beck, Samuel Nanery, Jos. Ramsey.*

Democracy 65—Opposition 31.

Official Vote of Canal Commission in 1855.

The following is the vote given at the late election for PLUMER and NICHOLSON, and the vote of last year for POLLOCK and BIGLER, which we publish to show where the changes were between the two elections.

Counties.	Plumer.	Nicholson.	Pollock.	Bigler.
Adams,	2086	214	1784	1679
Allegheny,	5115	1037	6740	5877
Armstrong,	1919	269	1633	1413
Beaver,	1458	233	1331	1090
Bedford,	2019	215	1677	1791
Berks,	8493	511	6918	3264
Blair,	1513	2701	1465	2392
Bradford,	2369	4911	2176	4173
Bucks,	5089	5196	5328	4123
Butler,	2281	2955	2189	2582
Cambria,	1739	1027	2065	1437
Carbon,	1237	1056	1687	1519
Centre,	2113	2774	1857	319
Chester,	4412	6544	4160	4668
Clarion,	2173	2015	2154	1508
Clearfield,	1448	1188	1019	1013
Clinton,	935	1497	931	996
Columbia,	2180	1399	1736	981
Crawford,	2687	3606	3151	2091
Cumberland,	3581	3157	2929	2660
Dauphin,	2324	4061	321	3021
Delaware,	1556	2292	187	1682
Elk,	361	401	50	236
Fayette,	2530	3277	193	2113
Franklin,	2799	3759	241	2023
Fulton,	876	705	82	609
Greene,	2007	1746	197	1393
Huntingdon,	1509	2414	115	1920
Indiana,	1264	3161	67	2315
Jefferson,	984	1559	103	1013
Juniata,	1175	1170	83	1023
Lancaster,	4699	10962	5091	5301
Lawrence,	9994	2376	851	1197
Lebanon,	1751	2636	1661	2256
Lehigh,	3026	3094	3394	2633
Luzerne,	4368	4881	3557	3571
Lycoming,	2320	2709	2260	2031
McKean,	502	405	20	455
Mercer,	2530	3034	1635	1809
Mifflin,	1287	1630	1301	1382
Monroe,	1917	625	1327	531
Montgomery,	5559	5111	5207	3573
Montour,	976	757	920	438
Northampton,	3655	3117	3738	2443
Northumberland,	2182	2121	1953	1011
Perry,	1412	2121	1323	539
Phila. city & co.,	21936	28817	28284	2770
Pike,	624	207	614	61
Potter,	656	748	436	331
Schuylkill,	5688	4253	5012	175
Somerset,	1268	2756	819	100
Snyder,				
Susquehanna,	2126	2819	1579	251
Sullivan,	417	329	347	22
Tioga,	1489	2148	1381	173
Union,	1913	2881	703	150
Venango,	1466	1079	501	148
Warren,	1118	1100	717	98
Washington,	3457	1276	2182	321
Wayne,	1877	1408	1594	142
Westmoreland,	3503	3773	3247	3200
Wyoming,	873	1171	559	794
York,	4707	4776	5353	4501

Total, 167001 201008 161291 150339

It will be observed that Mr. Plumer's majority over Nicholson is 11,536—al though he has not a majority of the whole vote of the State. Passmore William on (Rep.) received 7,224; Kimber Cleaver (Nat.) 4,956; Joseph Henderson, (Whig) 2,293; and Peter Martin (K. N.) 678.

RECAPITULATION.

Arnold Plumer, D. m.	161,282
Thos. Nicholson, Fusion, 149,746	
Passmore Williamson, Rep., 7,224	
Kimber Cleaver, Native, 4,956	
Joseph Henderson, Whig, 2,293	
Peter Martin, K. N.	678-163,997

Majority against Plumer, 2,716

Majority in favor of a minority Canal Commission.

A Man Forbidden to Burn the Dead Body of his Wife—The Milwaukee American says that city was thrown into the greatest excitement on the 10th instant by an attempt of a man there to burn the dead body of his wife. The story was as follows:

A Russian by the name of Pfeil married a woman who was a Brahmin in belief. He was possessed of wealth, and both were persons of culture. She sickened and died, and requested, according to the faith of her fathers, that her body should be burned. Pfeil had collected sixteen cords of wood, arranged it properly, and was about to perform the deed, when news of the fact was circulated, creating intense excitement. Sheriff Conover proceeded at once to Pfeil's house and forbade the act. The Russian asserted his right and duty to burn the body of his wife. "No law forbids," said he, "my religion commands; I will do it." The body was in its shroud, the torches prepared, and all was ready to place it on the funeral pyre. "Let it be borne to its place," continued the Russian, "there is no law against it in Wisconsin."

But the sheriff took possession of the body, ordered a coffin, and made preparation for a Christian burial. The crowd grew, and thronged around the house. Alarmed or afraid to persist, Pfeil gave his consent to a Christian burial. "You may order or have whatever ceremonies you please over the body," said Sheriff Conover. "Gentle man," replied Pfeil, "it makes no difference with us, if we cannot go on in our own way." Thereupon the body was buried—though the American intimates that the woman had been foully dealt with, and demands the fullest investigation into the matter.

THE FATAL DEED NEAR SAVANNAH.

We have already stated that Dr. Kirk had been killed in a duel near Savannah, by John Chaplin, his brother-in-law. The Charleston Standard says: "The difficulty is said to have originated in the distribution of some property. Mr. Chaplin fired his two first shots in the air, and was slightly wounded each time, but seeing that his antagonist was determined to kill him, his second shot told him that he intended to throw away his shot by (the second) would assume the position of principal. Accordingly, at the next fire, Mr. Chaplin directed his bullet with fatal effect, shooting his adversary through the heart. Dr. Kirk was from Savannah, while Mr. Chaplin is from this State.

AN INTERESTING FIGHT—Two dark bands got to fighting on the landing, this morning, and finally rolled into the river; but the both didn't serve to cool their ardor; even while they were partly immersed in the current, they continued to pummel each other's head, and in all probability would not have ceased until one or the other had been drowned, had not some humane individuals intervened and drawn them from the river.—*Can. Times.*

Wonder if they "caught it out" after they came ashore?

"Riding on a Rail"—Jesse Atkinson

was tamed, feature of it and ridden upon a rail by the citizens of Parkville, Mo., on the 17th instant. The cause assigned is love for a colored lady."

The Markets.

BALTIMORE—Friday last.	
Flour,	\$8 87 to 9 84
Wheat,	2 00 to 2 12
Rye,	1 14 to 1 15
Corn,	86 to 90
Oats,	36 to 40
Cloverseed,	7 25 to 7 50
Timothyseed,	3 25 to 3 50
Flaxseed,	1 80 to 1 85
Beef Cattle,	5 50 to 6 00
Hogs,	8 75 to 9 00

YORK—Friday last.	
Flour, per bbl., from stores,	\$9 00
Do. " from wagons,	8 25
Wheat, per bushel,	1 03 to 2 10
Rye, "	1 12
Corn, "	80
Oats, "	37
Clover Seed,	7 00
Timothy Seed,	3 50
Plaster Paris, per ton,	7 50

HILANOVER—Thursday last.	
Flour, (from Wagons),	\$8 00
Do. Retail,	8 50
Wheat, per bushel,	1 95 to 2 10
Rye,	1 09
Corn,	80
Oats,	25
Timothy Seed,	2 24
Flax Seed,	6 50
Plaster Paris, per ton,	6 50

Married.

On the 15th inst., by the Rev. G. Roth, Mr. DAVID HASTMAN, of Manassas township, to Miss MARGARET DOUGLASS, of Harrisburg.
On the 15th inst., by the Rev. D. P. Rosenfield, Mr. Wm. and Mrs. H. H. HENRIKSEN, both of the county.
On the 15th inst., by the Rev. Mr. ANNE E. daughter of late Hon. Chauncey Forward, of Pa.

Died.

At Abertown, on Monday last, SARAH, daughter of the late Gen. Tempest W. Smith.
On the 15th inst., at 10 o'clock, after a long illness, Mrs. J. M. BUCKLEY, aged 72 years. She was the first of her family to die in this neighborhood for upwards of 20 years.

COMMUNICATED.

At a meeting of Gettysburg Lodge, No. 121, I. O. O. F., held October 16, 1855, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, and ordered to be published in the papers of the Borough:
Whereas, It has pleased the all-wise Creator and Preserver of all the world, in His providence, to remove from toil and labor, to that "rest which remaineth to the people of God," our worthy and esteemed brother, A. J. Walter, who died at Harrisburg, Pa., on the 1st of Oct. 1855, And whilst we deplore his death, we should also heed the injunction of Holy Writ which says, "ye also ready, for as such an hour as ye think not the Son of Man cometh;" and as we would call to mind the traits of his noble character as a member of the order, a Christian and a citizen, he therefore resolved, That it is with deep regret we have heard the intelligence of the sudden and unexpected death of our esteemed brother, A. J. Walter.
Resolved, That we deeply deplore his death in the sunshine of his days, and that in him our order has lost a worthy member, the church a devoted Christian, and society a useful citizen.
Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the dearer and relatives of the deceased, in their severe bereavement; and with them the members of Juniata Lodge, No. 252, A. O. U. M., of Harrisburg, Pa., (of which he was an active and zealous member,) be comforted by this passage of scripture—"He is not dead but sleepeth, thy brother shall raise again."
Resolved, That the Hall be clothed in mourning, and the members wear the usual badge for thirty days.
Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to transmit a copy of the preamble and resolutions to the father of the deceased.
W. M. B. MEALS, Secy.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

AT PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on Friday the 16th of November next, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises, one mile east of Gettysburg, a number of WOOD LOTS, from 1 to 3 Acres each. The Timber will be sold off the lots, or on the land, to suit purchasers.

Also I will also sell at Private Sale, either of the following properties, which lie near the above:

- No 1. The BRICK HOUSE on the York Turnpike, 11 miles from Gettysburg, with from 20 to 100 acres of land, as the purchaser might desire.
- No 2. THE PROPERTY at present in the occupancy of Martin Sheeler, near the above, with from 20 to 75 Acres of land. The improvements are a Log House, Bank Barn, Hay-shed, Wash-house, Spring-house, &c. No 3. From 50 to 150 Acres of land, of the Farm late the property of John Stalworth, deceased, with the improvements, which are a Log House, Brick Kitchen, good Barn, two Log-sheds; a good spring of water; first-rate Meadow.

If these properties, or either of them, are not sold privately before the 16th of November, they will be offered at Public Sale, and if not sold, they will be Rented.

JOSEPH WIBLE.

Oct. 22.

Great Attention at

FRAZER'S

Cheap Watch & Jewelry Store.

ALEX. FRAZER respectfully informs the public, that he has just received a large and splendid assortment of rich and new style GOLD JEWELRY of all kinds, including Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, of the most fashionable styles; Jeweled and gaudy Chains, Cuff Pins, Watch Keys, &c. Also, all the latest styles of Fancy Val. and Gold Watches, Gold and Silver Watches, &c. &c. &c. together with a large assortment of Mourning Goods, suitable for persons in mourning, and numerous other articles in his line—all of which will be sold at lowest cash prices.

As I have purchased all my goods from regular Jewellers, I will WARRANT them to be what I pronounce them. Of this purchasers may rest assured.

CLOCKS, WATCHES & JEWELRY REPAIRED, as heretofore. Give me a call in Baltimore street, a few doors from the diamond, if you want good Jewelry, and the genuine article, lower than the same can be purchased any place out of the city.

ALEX. FRAZER.

Oct. 22.

Wonderful! Wonderful! Wonderful!

THE LIKE HAS NEVER BEEN KNOWN IN OUR CITY—An old citizen, 65 years of age, who had lost the use of his hands and fingers, fully restored by the almost miraculous use of Prof. CHAMBERLAIN'S "Magical Electric Oil."

Mr. George Weiss, residing at 227 Eager street, one door from the corner of Somerset street, two doors from St. James' church, had his fingers of both hands fully restored to their former use, after having been paralyzed for three years. The cure has been made by a single dollar bottle of Prof. De Graaf's Oil. Mr. Weiss will be pleased to see persons who wish to know more of his case and the magical effects of the Oil. Call and see him.

Many have been taken off their crutches in two or three days, from severe Rheumatism, also Gout, and hundreds have been cured of Neuralgia and other complaints, too well known to need further proof.

Callers—No genuine "Electric Oil" sold by peddlars anywhere. We hear of impostors practised on the people.

For Sale by S. S. Forney, Gettysburg, and also throughout the country. [Sept. 17.]

PENNSYLVANIA, SS.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

JAMES POLLOCK, GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

FELLOW CITIZENS—A public recognition of the existence of God, as the Creator of all things, and the giver of "every good and perfect gift," with the humble and grateful acknowledgment of our constant dependence upon the providence of Him, "who rules the army of Heaven and among the children of men," is alike the duty and the privilege of a free and Christian people.

"He has crowned the past year with his goodness and caused our paths to drop with fatness." He has blessed our country with peace. The union of the States, our free institutions, our Civil and Religious privileges, our constant dependence upon the providence of Him, "who rules the army of Heaven and among the children of men," is alike the duty and the privilege of a free and Christian people.

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Capture of Chinese Pirates by English and American Boats.

The Hong-Kong (China) Mail gives an interesting account of a battle between boats from the English ship of war Rattler and the United States naval steamer Powhatan, near Kulan, in which eight sea men or marines were killed, and fifteen or sixteen wounded.

Ten pirate junks were taken and destroyed, and seven prize vessels, previously captured by the pirates, were liberated. The English ship Rattler, towed by the steamer Eglet, headed the attacking party, followed by three boats and a hundred men from the American steam frigate. On arriving near the scene of action the Rattler manned three of her own boats, and these, with the American, attacked the pirates. Lieutenants Pegram and Rolando, with the launches of the Powhatan, attacked them with volleys of musketry, clearing the decks of the two largest, then boarding and driving the pirates overboard at the point of the bayonet. The latter fought with great desperation. A young American marine, named Adamson, was shot through the groin.

Another accident was the blowing up of a junk which for a time had offered the most determined resistance to the English ship, in which were Capt. Bellows and Assistant Surgeon Wilson, with five men, but which was ultimately taken possession of by Lieut. Rolando and his launch. Either a train had been laid before the crew left, or some determined scoundrel fired the junk, for she blew up with a tremendous explosion, and both officers and men were hurled into the water. Three of the men were killed and several others frightfully scorched, one of whom died the same night, while another is not expected to live; but the others miraculously escaped, though Lieut. Rolando was burned and his hand injured by the falling of the spar. The survivors were, however, all picked up by Mr. Craig, master of the Powhatan, who had luckily gone into the boat the moment before the explosion took place. In this junk was an immense quantity of treasure, said to amount to \$200,000, and the desperation with which her crew fought may be judged of from the fact that even after the Americans gained the deck they were encountered hand to hand. The officers employed estimate the number of cruises taken at two hundred, large and small, and the pirates at one thousand, five hundred of whom were killed.

The following is a list of Americans killed and wounded:

Killed—Joseph A. Halsey, Isaac Coe and John Pepper.

Wounded—Lieut. R. H. Pegram, (commanding the boats), and Lieut. U. Rolando, both in the hand; Benj. Adamson, dangerously, (since dead); Jure. Pendergast, landsman, fracture of a limb; Samuel Mulard, marine, Fred. Howell, do., P. Walder Scamidi, do., Wm. Carnes, ordinary seaman, Joshua Lewis, seaman, Wm. A. Taylor, captain at guard—all seriously; Charles Tingworth, seaman, cutlass wound. The English had four killed and seven wounded.

Frightful Railroad Accident.

Full of a Bridge and Train.—The Troy Times gives the following account of an accident on the 15th inst., at Shushan, on the Troy and Rutland Railroad, New York:

"As the train came in sight of a covered bridge one mile north of Shushan, the engineer discovered a man on the top of the bridge, motioning for him to stop; he immediately reversed the engine with a full throttle, and whistled on the brakes. By the time the engine got to the farther end of the bridge, the train came to a dead stop, and the bridge then went down to the right, carrying the train with it. The bridge was about 120 feet long and crossed the Battenkill. It was some five feet from the water, and the water now is from four to six feet deep. The train consisted of engine, baggage car and one passenger car. The train and bridge lay 'promiscuously' about the river, both being a mass of ruins.

There were about thirty passengers on board. The bridge was undergoing repairs, and there was one of the workmen on top of the bridge—the other men were somewhere on or about the bridge. When the train struck the bridge, the engineer and fireman saw that it was going down with them, they dropped down against the boiler, and so went down with the engine and bridge. The mail agent tried to open the door, but could not, and so they went down. The baggage men and brakemen went down the platform, and thought there was no use in jumping as it was sure death any way. The passengers and men got out through the rubbish and fragments, some wet and considerably frightened. No one was killed or wounded. The man on top of the bridge went down with it and was severely injured. The expressman had his head cut badly, and some passengers received slight injuries. The cause of the accident was the carelessness of the man who had charge of the repairs of the bridge. They had removed a bolt from the bridge, and omitted to put out any signals to stop the trains.

FROM PARA.—Terrible Ravages of the Cholera in Brazil.—A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, writing from Para, under date of September 12, states that the cholera had been raging there with great violence and fatality. In the month of June last five hundred died of the disease in Para, and above eight thousand have died in the province. The President of the province and many other distinguished citizens had fallen victims. In the small county of Caracota, on the Tucumans river, three thousand died in a few days, the mortality being greater than anywhere else in the province, although it is the highest and proverbially the healthiest district in that part of Brazil. The panic created by the disease was so great that hundreds died who were permitted to remain in their homes, unburied, to rot. The place had only one physician, who died while prescribing for the poor. The disease had extended into the interior, and the people fled from it in all directions, and industry has almost entirely ceased, while provisions are extremely scarce. Very liberal contributions were being made for the relief of the sufferers. The disease has also reached the cities of Bahia and Rio de Janeiro. It has nearly left Para.

Sporting Women.—A match game of billiards for \$2,000, to be played in New Orleans soon between two 'celebrities' of the 'first respectability.' These women are said to have few equals at the game, even among gentlemen, in the United States.

An Indian Execution in Michigan.

Avenging the Murder—Horrible Cruelty. The Clinton county (Michigan) Express publishes the following and vouches for its authenticity. It is certainly a curious history:

In the different parts of Central Michigan there are two tribes of Indians, the Ottawa and Chippewas. They are friendly to each other, and during the hunting season, frequently encamp near each other. In the fall of 1853, a party of one tribe, about eighty in number, encamped in what is now called the town of Dillas. It is unnecessary to speak of their life in these camps—suffice it to say, their days were spent in hunting, and the nights in drinking 'fire water' and carousing. In one of the revels at the camp on Maple river, an Indian, maddened by liquor, killed his squaw, and to conceal the deed threw her body upon the fire. Recovering from the stupor of the revel, he saw the signs of his guilt before him, and fearing the wrath of his tribe, he fled towards the other encampment.

His absence was noticed—the charred remains of the poor squaw were found, and the cry for blood was raised. The savages were soon upon his track—they pursued him into the encampment of their neighbors—he was found, apprehended, and in solemn council doomed to the death which, in stern old Indian code, is reserved for those who shed the blood of their kin. It was a slow, torturing death. A hatchet was put into the victim's hands, he was led to a large log that was hollow, and made to assist in fixing it for his coffin. This was done, by cutting into it some distance on the top, in two places, about the length of a man apart, then stabbing off, and digging the hollow until larger, so as to admit his body. This done he was taken back and tied fast to a tree. They then smoked and drank the 'fire water' and when evening came they kindled large fires around him, at some distance off, but so that they would shine full upon him. And now commenced the orgies—they drank to intoxication—they danced and sung in their wild Indian manner, chanting the dirge of the recreant brave. The arrow was fitted to the bowstring, and ever and anon, with its shrill twang, it sent a missile into the quivering flesh of the homicide; and to heighten his misery, they cut off his ears and nose.

Alternately drinking, dancing, beating their rude drums, and shooting their arrows into their victim, the night passed.

The next day was spent in sleeping and eating, the victim meanwhile still bound to the tree. What his reflections were, we of course cannot tell, but he bore his punishment as a warrior should.

When the night closed around, it brought his executioners to their work again. The scene of the first night was re-enacted, and so it was the next night, and the next, and so on for a week. Seven long and weary days did he stand there tortured with most cruel torture, before his proud head dropped upon his breast, and his spirit left its clayey tenement for the hunting-grounds of the Great Spirit. And when it did, they took the body, wrapped it in a new clean blanket, and placed it in the log coffin he had helped to hollow.

They put his hunting knife by his side that he might have something to defend himself on the way, his whiskey bottle that he might cheer his spirits with a draught now and then, and his tobacco and pipe that he might smoke. Then they put on the cover, drove down the stakes on each side of the logs, and filled up between them with logs and brush. The murdered squaw was avenged. The camp was broken up, and the old stillness and quiet once more reigned over the forest spot where was consummated this singular act of retributive justice.

Our informant has visited the spot often since then—the log is still there with its cover on, and beneath may be seen the skeleton of the victim.

Assassination of a Banker.

Arrest of the Murderer.—H. C. Adams was shot in his Banking House and Exchange office at Milwaukee, on the 16th inst., by a German named Fenier. It appears that Fenier had \$147 in the Germania Bank, which failed in that city last year, and that on the 16th he went to Adams' office and demanded of Mr. Papendick (who had charge of the Germania when it failed) the amount due to him. Mr. Papendick replied that the assets of the bank were no longer under his control, but offered the man \$25 on account. This was declined and the sum of \$50 demanded (the deposit being about \$150.) Mr. Papendick, not complying with this demand, Fenier drew a pistol and threatened to take his life if he did not pay the money.

Mr. Adams observing the action called to Mr. Joseph Colt, who chanced to be in the office, and asked him to go for a police officer. As Mr. Colt started to go, Fenier turned and threatened to shoot him if he stirred. At this moment Adams moved rapidly towards the door, when Fenier fired at him, and turning round fired a second time at Mr. George Papendick. The first ball took effect, wounding Mr. Adams in the groin. The second missed Mr. Papendick and struck the wall.

Immediately after firing these shots the man left Mr. Adams' office, walked directly up stairs into the police office, laid his pistol on the table, sat down on the bench, and waited quietly for the officers. He says he went to the bank armed with the idea of intimidating Mr. Papendick, and thus getting his money, as he had heard somewhere of a deposit. Finding that his threats failed and that they were about to call assistance, he fired his pistol, first at Mr. Adams and then at Mr. Geo. Papendick. He complained bitterly of the suffering which the wounding of himself, his wife and children, and thinks it was just to shoot the man who kept this money from him.

Mr. Adams has since died of his wound, and the prisoner has been committed for trial.

The Boston 'Herald' says a wedding took place a week or two since, in East Boston, between a couple of years who had not been long in contemplating the union. Everything passed off well until the following morning, when the bridegroom was brought to a sudden end of the rash act he had committed, by being arrested and placed under bonds of two thousand dollars, to meet damages laid at one thousand dollars, in an action brought against his bride for breach of promise.



GETTYSBURG:
MONDAY, OCT. 29, 1855.

Thanksgiving Day.

By the Proclamation of the Governor, which will be found in a following column, it will be seen that he has appointed the 22d of November to be observed throughout this Commonwealth as a day of Thanksgiving and Praise. The citizens of this great State never had greater reason to be thankful than at present, for the rich abundance which has crowned the labors of the husbandman, and the health which has pervaded all our borders. Ohio will observe the same day. Maryland and Virginia will be on the 15th; Massachusetts on the 29th.

Painful Event.

On Saturday evening last, whilst a political meeting was going on at Elmira, at which a number of persons from this place were present, a young man, EDWARD HALL, son of Dr. Hall, of this vicinity, was walking down the street, when he was met by another young man, of this place, named GEORGE MYERS, who was under the influence of liquor, we learn, and without any provocation further than a mere salutation, HALL was stabbed by MYERS with a large sheath dirk-knife in the abdomen, and so dreadfully injured that but little hope is entertained of his surviving. He was still alive yesterday afternoon. MYERS was immediately arrested, and, after an examination, committed to prison at Frederick.

The Philadelphia Ledger thinks the result of the late election in this State will give a quietus to the mania for more new Banks. Thirteen of the fifteen members from Philadelphia alone are pledged to vote against charters for any more banks. This will be no great disadvantage to the community, we apprehend, as there would appear to be enough of banking capital now to satisfy the wants of the people.

There are still some cases of fever at Norfolk and Portsmouth—the patients being returned refugees.

The Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Maryland, which has been in session at Washington City, called in a body upon the President, on Tuesday, to pay their respects to him. Mr. McCorn introduced his brethren with a few appropriate remarks, to which the President replied. Both parties were gratified, it is stated.

Mr. George King, youngest son of Robert King, Esq., of Mercersburg, was stabbed by an unknown hand, some fifty miles from Nevada city, California, about the time of the recent election in that State, and died immediately.

The farm of the late John Jacobs, near Waynesboro', containing about 140 acres, was sold a few days ago, at \$82.61 per acre—purchaser, Mr. David Jacobs.

The farm of Mr. John Shockey, in the same region, containing 233 acres, was sold at public sale to Mr. John Fulk, at \$92 per acre—making the price \$21,436.

An old colored convict, called "Bob," who has been in the Maryland Penitentiary ever since it was built, having previously served several years in the chain gang, died last Tuesday night, aged about 100 years. He was convicted of murder many years ago, and sentenced to be hung, but his sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life.

A man from Virginia has been arrested at Holidaysburg, Pa., on a charge of attempting to kidnap. It is said he attempted to forcibly carry off a colored man, on the plea that he was a fugitive slave, but could show no warrant authorizing him to make the arrest.

There are now five vacancies in the Senate of the U. States: the terms of Messrs. Cooper, of Pa., Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, Atchison, of Missouri, Pettit, of Indiana, and Gwin, of California, having expired on the 4th of March last.

The citizens of Shrewsbury, York county, enjoyed the rare sport of sleighing on Thursday last, and those engaged in it pronounced it excellent. Doubtful!

Lieut. H. Rand, of the Powhatan, who so greatly distinguished himself by gallant conduct in the recent fight with Chinese pirates, is one of the officers retired by the Naval Board as unfit for sea service.

Corn in the West.—The Madison (Indiana) Banner says every body in that region is engaged in building corn-cribs. The like of the crops in Indiana and Kentucky was never seen before. The farmers have their hands full.

Daniel Middlebrook, Esq., an old citizen of Hagerstown, died on Tuesday last.

Gen. Cass has purchased the premium of horses exhibited at the State Fair of Michigan, for \$1,000.

One Week Later from Europe.

The steamer Albia arrived on Wednesday, with Liverpool dates to the 13th inst. But little has occurred at the seat of war beyond the fact that the Allies were threatening Perekop, and that their advance had been for a time checked by the Russians. French troops were being concentrated on the Danube, and Odessa was expected to be immediately bombarded by the allied fleet which was before its walls, consisting of 8 ships of the line and 27 steamers.

The detailed accounts show the Russian losses for the three weeks previous to the fall of Sebastopol to have been 32,000 men, not counting the deaths from disease. The Russians are repairing Swaborg with the greatest activity, enlarging the barracks and building batteries, &c.

On Tuesday last, HENRY A. PICKING, Esq., the Commissioner elect, was qualified and took his seat in the County Board. Although Mr. Picking holds adverse political views, and in consequence thereof we labored honestly for his worthy competitor, we have no hesitation in expressing the conviction that he will make a courteous, capable and efficient officer. The retiring member of the Board, Mr. MICHAEL, takes with him the favorable opinion and kind wishes of all who have had intercourse with him during the three years he has so creditably discharged his official duties.

The new Board organized by electing JAMES J. WILLS, Esq., President, and JACOB AUGHINBACH, Esq., Clerk.—Star.

Some features of the new Legislature are worthy of notice. There is not a single old Senator re-elected—a result that has rarely before occurred within our recollection. Another remarkable fact is that the whole Eastern and Southern part of the State has not chosen one anti-Pierce Senator, while the North, heretofore reliably Democratic, has displaced two Pierce men and sent Republicans in their stead. In the House the same singular change is presented. Of the Eastern counties, where the old Whig strength used to be, but two counties have elected a solid anti-Pierce ticket—Dauphin and Lebanon; while Franklin, Adams, Lancaster, Chester and Delaware, decidedly Whig counties, and all the doubtful counties, have gone either partially or entirely Democratic. In the interior and North, the Democratic ranks are terribly riddled. Perry, Centre, Armstrong, Juniata, Mifflin, Tioga, Bradford, Susquehanna, Jefferson, Mercer, Venango and Potter, formerly good for an aggregate Democratic majority of 5,000, the Democratic tickets are defeated, and nearly 4,000 majority given to Nicholson.—Repository.

There was a considerable disturbance in Lancaster a few days ago, among several German families resident there, from the fact that no less than three men claimed the same wife. There was near being a "bottle royal," but they finally sat down coolly and talked the matter over. The woman said she had married No. 1, and left him because he was worthless; No. 2, because he was no better; and No. 3, because she must have some man. The three husbands at last agreed to leave it to chance which should have her. Accordingly they procured a pack of cards, and began the game. At last by some happy hit, No. 3 won the game and his row. Thus fairly decided, the party proceeded to drink, until all became oblivious of the world. Some friends of No. 8 banded him and his wife off to their home; while the other two kept up the jubilee for several days, either for joy or sorrow at the result.

The U. S. mail was robbed of money to the amount of nearly \$10,000 at Marion, Iowa, on the night of the 11th inst. The mail bag was stolen from the stage coach, while standing for the night in front of the American Hotel. The bag was out in two, its letters and packages torn, and the money taken. \$6,000 was found in one package. The robber was soon discovered, and the money recovered. He is in prison.

The first trial under the new Liquor law took place at Pittsburgh last week. The defendant, Wm. Bennett, was found guilty on all three counts. On the rendition of the verdict, Bennett being absent, his bonds were declared to be forfeited, and a process was issued for his arrest.

Trials were also going on, of several others, for a similar breach of the law.

The Washington House, the West Branch Hall, with all the out-buildings attached, together with a ware house, marble yard, and several other buildings, at Lock Haven, were totally consumed week before last. The loss is estimated at \$20,000. One gentleman, who rushed into the burning stable to rescue his horse, narrowly escaped burning to death.

During the storm of Friday week, a schooner was capsized in Chesapeake Bay, and all on board were supposed to have been drowned, as the schooner was found on Saturday, bottom up, and not a soul about the vessel.

Elizabeth Barker, who had been confined in the Huntington prison for some time, under sentence of death, for the murder of her sister, died a few days ago.

The U. S. Attorney General has declared that it is no departure from neutrality for the citizens of the United States to sell gunpowder, arms or other articles that are contraband of war, nor for the merchant ships of a neutral State to transport troops or military munitions for either belligerent. Such commerce he decides as perfectly lawful, subject only to the chances of a hostile capture by the vessels of either belligerent.

RATHER OLD FORTY.—The village of Bath, Steuben county, N. Y., most certainly is of the "Sleepy Hollow" class. The Albany (N. Y.) Knickerbocker says it is informed by an old resident, that the village actually contains two more people than it did during the revolution.

Heathendom.—There are five hundred millions more of heathens than of Christians in the world. For this mighty mass, it was recently stated at an anniversary in Berlin, only fifteen hundred missionary stations exist, and only thirty-seven societies have been formed to promote their conversion.

Dissolving the Union.

It is funny to hear the complacent and dogmatic manner in which sundry politicians of the North and South talk of dissolving the Union. They speak of the matter as if it were one of the easiest things in the world, and as if they could do it. That is the grand mistake of these malcontent political agitators. They imagine that they hold the destinies of this vast Republic in the hollow of their hand. They have but to open their mouth in a nullifying Congressional harangue, or an elaborate revolutionary newspaper article, and presto, the Union is blown into a thousand fragments! They take no account of any other moral forces and elements in this great country than those of an omni-bus load of Catalanes, who, even if each had a power for ruin as strong as his will, would not be able to displace the smallest stone in the vast temple of the American Confederacy. Outside of this knot of discontented and aspiring men lies an immense body of the American people, as unmoved and indifferent to the minute whirlwinds which rage in the contracted minds of the few nullifiers as the ocean is to a tempest in a tea pot. Before one solitary link can be broken in the golden chain which unites our glorious band of Republican States, the American people must first be consulted—the mighty millions of farmers, mechanics and tradesmen, the laboring and producing classes, the men who have interests to be affected by a change of Government, and who have not the most remote intention of permitting those interests to be tampered with without their knowledge and consent. Whenever the Union is dissolved it will not be by Congress. The people will unmake as they made the Government. It was their work; they built it up; it is conserved by their blood; and their earthly treasures are deposited in it. Depend upon it they have authorized no men or set of men, either in Congress or out of it, directly or indirectly, to pull down that structure. That is a work they reserve to themselves.

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American Surgeons in the Russian Army.

We have seen, says the Russian Army, a letter from Dr. J. B. Stoddard, Jr., of Baltimore, in which he states that there are eight American Surgeons attached to the Russian army in the Crimea.—Drs. Eldridge, Jones, Johnson and himself, from Maryland; Drs. Reed and Deiminger, of Pennsylvania; Dr. Holt, of South Carolina, and Dr. Smith, from Louisiana. He states that they are treated with great consideration by the officers of the Russian army, and that he witnessed the assault on Sebastopol, which resulted in the taking of the southern portion and the retreat of two hundred thousand Russians across the bridge, to the northern side, attended as it was by the conflagration of Sebastopol, the explosion of mines, hurrying thousands into eternity, and the sinking of the navy, constituting a scene too fearfully tragic to be expressed in language.

Scarcity of Horses in Europe.—A correspondent of the Spirit of the Times, writing from Paris under date of May 31st, remarks on the state of the London horse market as follows: "Ladies' saddle horses are not to be had, neither are carriage horses, which will surprise you. In thirteen days' search I could not find a decent pair for sale at any price. If this war lasts another year, the Europeans will be importing horses from America, and it would be well worth the attention of our farmers and breeders to raise large horses, fit to draw a heavy carriage, or carry a heavy man. Good saddle horses for gentlemen are still to be found by paying for them; a first rate one stands you \$300." A Utica (N. Y.) paper states that a gentleman is now in that city purchasing carriage and saddle horses for the Paris market.—Wool Grocer.

The Missing Aeronaut.—Over two weeks have now elapsed since Mr. Winchester ascended in a balloon at Norfolk, Huron county, Ohio, and no tidings of his fate have been received. There cannot be much doubt of his loss. Most probably he descended in the Lake and perished. His family reside at Milan, Ohio, and their anxiety and distress can easily be imagined. Their only hope is that he has been wafted across the Lake, and has descended in some out of the way place in Canada.

Fifteen thousand Germans have, it is said, left Hamburg, Germany, for the shores of Texas. They are expected to arrive at Indianola within the next month or two. All these Germans are of course the same stripes with those who have preceded them to the same quarter—Abolitionists. Wonder if they intend to make a Free German State of Texas?

Rather Cool than Otherwise.—The Nuremberg (Germany) Courier states, under the head of Stuttgart, that the corporation of Baisingen, in the Province of Hurb, have sold their poor-house to the Jews, and sent the poor to America.

Balloon Ascent on Horseback.—Mons. Godard made a balloon ascension

Rare & Valuable Real Estate

MILL PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.

WISHING to retire from the Milling and Farming business, I will sell, at Private Sale, the following Real Estate, known as **DOUGLAS GROVE**, situated 11 miles south-west from Littlestown, on Piney Creek.

No. 1. 32 Acres of red soil Meadow bottom. The improvements on the premises are a large and very beautiful

GRIST & MERCHANT MILL, with mill, Cooper shop, two DWELLING-HOUSES, a Store Room, 2 BARNES, 2 SHEDS, 2 Hog-pens, and all other necessary Outbuildings—all in perfect order. The Mill is not situated in a poor locality, but is well adapted for any of the County, being perfectly adapted for all the arrangements. The Dam and Race are not completed.

No. 2. A Farm, containing 27 ACRES, more or less, 10 to 12 Acres of which are heavily timbered. The improvements are a large and very complete

GRIST & MERCHANT MILL, with mill, Cooper shop, two DWELLING-HOUSES, a Store Room, 2 BARNES, 2 SHEDS, 2 Hog-pens, and all other necessary Outbuildings—all in perfect order. The Mill is not situated in a poor locality, but is well adapted for any of the County, being perfectly adapted for all the arrangements. The Dam and Race are not completed.

No. 3. A Farm, containing 150 ACRES, more or less, mostly red gravel soil, 40 to 50 Acres of which are heavily timbered, with a large proportion of Meadow bottom, 10,000 to 12,000 bushels of Grain have been put on the land. There is an Apple and Peach Orchard, also Plums, Apricots, Grapes and Peas upon the premises. The improvements are a large Stone

DWELLING-HOUSE, with Kitchen, Smoke-house, a Bank Barn, with Wagon-shed, corn-crib, hog-pen, and all other necessary Outbuildings.

No. 4. A Farm, containing 45 ACRES, and 150 Acres, about 5 Acres of which are heavily timbered. 2,000 bushels of Grain have been put on the land. The improvements are a large Stone

DWELLING-HOUSE, with Kitchen, Smoke-house, a Bank Barn, with Wagon-shed, corn-crib, hog-pen, and all other necessary Outbuildings.

No. 5. A Wood Lot, containing 25 ACRES and 25 Acres, well covered with young Chestnut.

The above properties all within one-half mile of each other, except the No. 5 Wood Lot, and will be sold together or separately as may best suit purchasers. I will sell on accommodating terms. If not sold at private sale previous to the 1st day of November, they will be sold at Public Sale, on the premises, at 10 o'clock, P. M.

Any person wishing to buy the property, will please call on Mr. John C. Ziegler, living on the premises, or myself in Gettysburg, GEORGE ARNOLD, Sept. 10.

A Rare & Money yielding Property AT PUBLIC SALE.

As my health and other dependencies on **Adams** fail, makes the longer continuance of my business very unsatisfactory, being, during wet and cold weather, unable to superintend it, I therefore offer nearly all my live stock and implements at Public Sale, on Tuesday the 30th day of October, to-wit, at 10 o'clock, A. M., consisting of

Wagon Horses, 1 broad wheeled Wagon, 1 low farm Wagon, 1 English Wagon, 1 Cart, 1 large new Sled, 1 new and 1 old Plow, 1 large new Windmill, a new Grain Drill, Horse gears, Chains, and many articles used on Farms and Timber lands; also COWS and Young Cattle.

Household and Kitchen Furniture, such as Beds and Bedsteads, a superior Chopping Machine, Copper and Brass Kettles, Iron Ware, Stoves, and many articles too numerous to particularize.

Also, will be offered on the same day, **A TRACT OF LAND**, containing 559 ACRES and 127 PERCHES, more or less, situated in the Valley, wherein the head waters of the "Big Oyster" originate in **Munster and Franklin townships**, 3 miles above **Academyville**, and 1 mile from **Bull's mill**, on the Gettysburg and Shippensburg road, adjoining lands of **William Miller**, his heirs, **Michael Beamer**, Sr., **Henry Beamer**, **Michael Beamer**, Jr., **Andrew Bittinger**, **John Hall** and others; formerly the property of **Alfred Felt**.

About 100 Acres are cleared, the balance being timbered, containing a quantity of large **hemlock**, **white pine**, **black oak**, **chestnut**, **yellow pine**, **white oak**, **black oak**, **chestnut**, and **yellow pine**. The improvements are a two-story **STONE**

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TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of authority given by Will of **DAVID TROCKEL**, deceased, I will offer at Public Sale, on Saturday the 31 day of October, at 10 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, the following Property, part of the Real Estate of said deceased, to-wit:

A Lot of Ground, situated in East York street, Gettysburg, bounded by lots of the subscriber and George Strickhouser, jun., and having an alley on the rear. The buildings are a two-story frame and Weather-boarded **HOUSE**, one story Kitchen, a frame and rough-cast **SHOP**; a large Barn, with sheds and stables; with a well of water. Also, a **WAGON-SHED**, and other necessary Outbuildings.

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At an Orphan's Court.

Held at Gettysburg, in and for said County of Adams, on the 25th day of September, A. D. 1855, before the Hon. Robert J. Fisher, President, and Samuel R. Russell and John Mettling, Esqrs., Associate Judges, &c., assigned, &c.

On motion—the Court grant a Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of **JAMES BLACK** (deceased), to appear at the next Orphan's Court, and accept or refuse to accept the Real Estate at the valuation, and also show cause why a sale of the Real Estate should not be decreed. To be held personally on their residence within the County; and on the 25th day of the County by publication in the "Adams Sentinel" for three successive weeks, and by sending a paper containing such publication to such parties by depositing the same in the Post Office directed to them at their residences respectively.

By the Court, **J. J. BALDWIN, Clerk.**

Oct. 1.

At an Orphan's Court.

Held at Gettysburg, in and for said County of Adams, on the 25th day of September, A. D. 1855, before the Hon. Robert J. Fisher, President, and Samuel R. Russell and John Mettling, Esqrs., Associate Judges, &c., assigned, &c.

On motion—the Court grant a Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of **JACOB STICKLER** (deceased), to appear at the next Orphan's Court, and accept or refuse to accept the Real Estate at the valuation, and also show cause why a sale of the Real Estate should not be decreed. To be held personally on their residence within the County; and on the 25th day of the County by publication in the "Adams Sentinel" for three successive weeks, and by sending a paper containing such publication to such parties by depositing the same in the Post Office directed to them at their residences respectively.

By the Court, **J. J. BALDWIN, Clerk.**

Oct. 1.

WOOD'S

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS.

Ridge Avenue, Philadelphia.

THE attention of the public is invited to the extensive manufacture and warehousing of the subscriber, who is prepared to furnish, at the shortest notice, IRON RAILING of every description for Cemeteries, Public and Private Buildings, also Verandas, Balconies, Fountains, Stairs, Chairs, Lions, Dogs, &c., and other Ornamental Iron Work of a decorative character, all of which are made with the express view of pleasing the taste, while they combine all the requisites of beauty and substantial construction.

Purchasers may rely on having all articles carefully boxed and shipped to their place of destination.

A book of designs will be sent to those who wish to make a selection.